

satisfied that it was obtained originally on one of the higher hill-ranges of Southern India.

I was at first uncertain whether, after all, this apparently new *Paradoxurus* might not be the *P. zeylanicus*, var. *fuscus* of Kelaart (Prod. Faun. Zeyl. p. 39; *P. montanus*, Kelaart apud Blyth, J. A. S. B. xx. pp. 161-184); but one of the typical specimens of this form in the British Museum proves to be a slightly browner variety of *P. zeylonensis*. I have very little doubt that the large tree-cat mentioned by Surgeon-Major Bidie in the Government 'Manual of the Nilagiri District,' p. 152, as having been obtained on the Animali hills and at Kotagiri on the Nilgiris, is the species to which attention is now called. If so this form has a considerable range in the southern portions of the Syhadri, or Western Ghats.

I hope before long to be able to lay before the Society a general note on the species of *Paradoxurus*, but meantime I propose to name the form here described after one of the best naturalists of Southern India, and to define it thus:—

PARADOXURUS JERDONI, sp. nov.

General structure apparently similar to that of the common *P. hermaphroditus* (= *P. musanga*, *P. typus*, *P. bondar*, &c.), except that the fur is uniform in length without longer black-tipped hairs on the body. Skull with anterior palatine foramina extending back as far as the anterior pair of premolars.

Colour of fur deep rich brown on head, shoulders, and limbs; back and sides the same but grizzled. Tail brown, with a long white tip. Hairs and underfur of the body brown, except a long subterminal grey ring on the longer hairs of the back and sides. Vibrissæ dark brown.

Dimensions approximately the same as in *P. zeylonensis* (head and body about 20 inches), or rather larger. The skull measures 4.45 inches in length from behind the occipital condyles to the anterior border of the premaxillaries.

*Hab.* The higher ranges near the west coast of Southern India.

The following papers were read:—

1. On a new Species of Parrot of the Genus *Psittacula*.

By Dr. G. HARTLAUB, F.M.Z.S.

[Received May 26, 1885.]

(Plate XXXVIII.)

In a small collection of birds' skins from Baranquilla, presented of late to the Bremen Museum, I found a single specimen of a typical *Psittacula*, apparently quite adult and very probably a male. After having compared this little bird with the *Psittaculæ* of our collection—(1) *Ps. passerina*, from S.E. Brazil, (2) *Ps. cyanochlora*, Natt., from

North Brazil, not to be confounded with *Ps. passerina*, (3) *Ps. cyanopyga*, from the island of Tres Marias, (4) *Ps. cœlestis*, and (5) *Ps. conspicillata*,—and after having searched most assiduously, but without success, for a description in the systematical works, I think that I am justified in describing my *Psittacula* as of a new species. May I be allowed to name it after my friend Dr. W. Spengel, a well-known zoologist and the able Director of the Bremen Museum.

PSITTACULA SPENGLI, sp. nov. (Plate XXXVIII. fig. 1.)

*Minor: rostro pro mole magno et valde robusto; læte et dilute psittacino-viridis: pileo lætius et purius tincto; gastræo nonnihil in flavidum vergente; tergo infimo, uropygio et supracaudalibus dilute azureis; subalaribus prope marginem internum alæ ex azureo-malachitaceis, dein intense cobaltino-cyaneis: tectricibus remigum sec. ord. uropygio concoloribus; alula spuria nigro-cærulescente; scapularibus dorso concoloribus; rectricum pure et dilute viridium pogoniis internis subvirescentiflavis, mediis totis viridibus; subcaudalibus nitide et dilutissime viridibus; rostro pallido; pedibus incarnatis. Long. tot. circa 107 millim.; alæ 81 millim.; caud. 30 millim.*

The colour of the upper parts is a light parrot-green, finer and purer on the crown and the sides of the head; underparts somewhat lighter with a faint yellowish shade; rump and upper tail-coverts of a *fine light turquoise-blue* (the same as in *Ps. cyanopyga*); greater wing-coverts of the same colour; primaries black on the inner and green on the outer webs; under wing-coverts near the margin of the wing of the same light turquoise-blue, but nearer the body of a fine blue; tail-feathers light green, the inner webs of the lateral rectrices yellow, with an indistinct greenish shade; under tail-coverts of a very light yellowish-green; beak very large, whitish; feet flesh-coloured.

*Psittacula spengeli* resembles *P. cyanopyga* in the turquoise-colour of the rump; but differs from it in its smaller size, in the much larger beak, in the cobalt-blue spot on the inner wing-coverts, and in the yellow inner webs of the rectrices. In *Psittacula cyanochlora*, Natt. (*passerina*, ♂ jr., Finsch), the inner wing-coverts are very much like those of *Ps. spengeli*; but the colour of the rump is, as in the former species, a brilliant emerald-green, and the inner webs of the rectrices are not yellow but green with yellowish margins. *Psittacula cyanochlora* is altogether a larger bird with a much smaller beak. The cobalt-blue colour of some of the tectrices of the primaries, so apparent in *Ps. cyanochlora*, is entirely wanting in *Ps. spengeli*.

So far as I know, *Psittacula spengeli* is the only member of this lovely little group in which the colour of the inner wing-coverts repeats that of *Ps. passerina* &c., and the colour of the rump that of *Ps. cyanopyga*.

I take this opportunity of sending for exhibition a typical specimen of *Ps. cyanochlora*, Natt. MS., which, as already observed, has been

